

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL



VOL LVIII

SEPTEMBER 1954

No 9

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL

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September 1954

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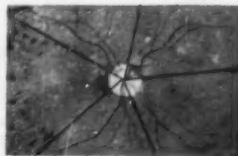


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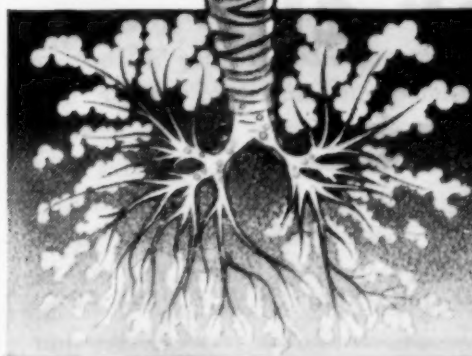
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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL

Vol. LVIII.

SEPTEMBER 1954

No. 9

WHO KNOWS?

Some time ago the Hospital Statistical Report for 1951 was published by the Department of Medical Statistics. The 71 pages of the report are attractively bound and contain a wealth of information in small print and columns of figures. The amount of work involved in making such a report is enormous but the information to be found must surely make its compilation justified. As with all other volumes on statistics, however, there are those who query the necessity for such works.

The word "statistics" was introduced 200 years ago by Professor Achenwall, of Göttingen, who may be considered to have founded the science. Although today applied to most aspects of our daily existence, Statistics were formerly a branch of Political Science, and were used by governing bodies to accumulate and tabulate facts concerning the habits and conditions of the people. Since 1832 the Board of Trade has had a department making reports on the finances and activities of other branches of the government.

It was not until 1860 that St. Bartholomew's Hospital first produced any statistical tables. In 1859 the Treasurer had been asked for statistical information regarding some of the Hospital patients and had been unable to oblige, but an idea quickly took shape in his mind and he wrote, "I very much regretted my inability to comply with the request to the extent required, from want of sufficient data. After much careful consideration of the matter, I saw how extremely important it was that this Hospital should be in a condition to furnish not only to the Governors, but to the Medical Profession and Society at large, the important facts of Vital Statistics which such an institution can alone afford." As a result of this a Registrar was appointed, Dr. George Edwards, and the Tables for 1860 were published in February of the following year. They occupy less than half the space of the latest Tables and the information given is not as detailed, but it is nevertheless very clear and seems to have served its purpose. In successive years more detail was added but the form is only little changed.

Some of the early Reports included a "Statement of the occupations of patients admitted during the year." This is not included now, as people from all walks of life use the Hospital, but it is interesting to note that in 1867 the Hospital admitted, among others, one "gentleman" and three hundred and eleven "prostitutes." Also admitted in this year were one "glass bead maker," one "patent pill maker" and one "dust-sifter" surely three of the most exacting trades. It is to be hoped that these latter ladies and gentlemen were able to return cured and refreshed to their singular employments.

Over the past ninety-four years the Reports reveal the steady progress in Hospital technique and methods. The death rate has been reduced manifold and yet the number of people treated has increased enormously. With such advances as are taking place in medicine today, the Reports of ninety-four years hence may be almost unrecognizable. Who knows?

Surprise Packet

It is not an uncommon sight to find on the Editorial Desk a pile of spick and span books sent by their respective publishers for review in the *Journal*. Every now and again something out of the ordinary arrives. A short while ago a small cuboidal parcel lay conspicuously on the top of the desk, and tempted the Editor to open it before all other mail. To his surprise two cylindrical objects were discovered wrapped neatly in cellophane paper, through the covering it was possible to read that one of these "things" contained marmalade and the other raspberry jam. Both products were produced by Frank Cooper Ltd. Why the Editor of a hospital journal should receive samples of jam and marmalade was really beyond comprehension. There is a saying, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth," and so these preservatives were further examined, and it was then discovered that they were made without sugar, that is, presumably intended for diabetics or persons ordered a sugar-free diet. Again the Editor fell into neither of these categories. The whole matter, therefore, still remains somewhat of a mystery, but it must be added in closing that the jam and marmalade were most enjoyable.

Decennial Club Dinner

The Annual Dinner of the 10th and Associated 8th and 9th Decennial Clubs will be held at the Bath Club, 74, St. James's Street, S.W.1, on Wednesday, 20th October, 1954, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Geoffrey Keynes will be in the Chair. The price of Dinner and Club subscriptions, which includes wines during dinner, is 35s., payable in advance.

A circular giving these details will be sent out in due time, and in the meanwhile it is hoped that members of the Clubs mentioned will make a special effort to attend. The meetings which have recommenced since the war have been an unqualified success.

The Dorset Coastline

The *Journal* has recently received a copy of Dr. Llewellyn Pridham's latest book, "The Dorset Coastline," published by Longmans, with photographs by Edwin Kestin. Dr. Pridham qualified at Bart's in 1918 and now lives in the small village of Upwey.

His knowledge and love of that coastline, "its six harbours and fourteen bays, two isles which are not isles at all, the Chesil beach and in its lee the swannery," date back to boyhood days when he spent many happy hours bathing off its beaches or clambering around the clifftops in search of peregrine falcons and their eggs.

This book is essentially a collection of pictures. Kestin himself is a lover of Dorset and a photographer of considerable ability. From such an immense source he has chosen well. Hardy's Monument, White Nose, Durdle Door, Fountain Rock remind one once again of the beauties of this shore and the sweep of the Downs. His camera brings to life Weymouth Harbour in the early morning, the seine netters at work on Chesil Beach, the swans at Abbotsbury.

Dr. Pridham writes with interest on the scenes he knows so well. The text is filled with personal incidents and anecdotes and he has delved deep into local history. He writes of the smugglers of Fleet, the Abbey at Abbotsbury which was destroyed by Cromwell, and Hardy's Monument.

This is a book that will appeal particularly to all who know this part of Dorset and will undoubtedly recall many happy memories.

Another case from the Notebook of Dr. Penry Rowlands, who by the way, was not responsible for the "Nurse" in the August edition.

The White Knight Moves to Save a Threatened Pawn

IN the pre-car, pre-telephone, pre-tarmac age there was no sound better guaranteed to rouse a doctor in the small hours than that of a frightened man leaping from his bicycle.

A gravelly crash, followed by a persistent tinkling of the bicycle bell. A head is thrust out of the window. "What's the trouble?" Symptoms are graphically and convincingly shouted up from the road and the diagnosis is clear—Laryngeal obstruction due to Diphtheria. The cyclist is told to go to the livery stables close by, to rouse the old driver and tell him to be at the end of the road in ten minutes with his white horse in the shafts—*his white horse, don't forget!*

We are on time and dash off to the Porter's Lodge at the Hospital—rouse him, tell him to swing the drive gates wide, to ask Night Sister to prepare the theatre, and to "jolly or jolt" the H.S. and to be ready for an immediate tracheotomy.



"Willie!" (Longman's, Dorchester)

Off rattles the four-wheeler for two miles up and down hills, to pull up at a tiny cottage in a narrow lane. On opening the door an appallingly hot and foul blast meets the doctor, and by the light of a smoking oil lamp a little boy is seen lying across his mother's knees, deeply cyanosed and alarmingly restless.

The sudden coolness and the abundant fresh air lessens the cyanosis, and after looking around, decision is made to risk the drive back—the doctor having seen the white horse put through his paces a few weeks previously!

He nurses the boy under the open window and recites familiar stories soothingly. The father grasps the stem of the flickering oil lamp on the opposite seat. The white horse is not spared and takes us up the drive of the Hospital in good style and we enter the Precincts and soon into the Presence . . . agitato to andante . . .

The Ice Queen is suddenly before us, stately and stiff with gleaming white collar and cuffs and commanding cap. Whew!

"Where are you taking that child, young man?"

"To the theatre, Sister; the H.S. is waiting for him."

"Indeed he is not, and no child enters the theatre, except from the wards."

"Which ward, please?"

"This one," and she holds the door invitingly open.

The doctor holds the child for a moment across the threshold, turns and bounds up the stairs and into the theatre.

There sits a meek little probationer (Oh, yes, they are occasionally and ephemerally) intent on the difficult task of bringing Spencer-Wells forceps to the standard of her bright eyes.

"Where is the House Surgeon, nurse?"

"Well, sir, I know he has been called and will be coming presently I expect."

The child had not breathed since his technical sojourn in the ward.

"Quick, nurse—a small scalpel—at once. No, don't stop to sterilize it."

Something of the doctor's thwarted desire and dammed up emotions electrified the maiden, and the scalpel is quickly handed across.

To the doctor's great surprise he was in the trachea in a few seconds and he hears that glorious noise made by air whistling and bubbling through a still bleeding wound. Cyanosis dies down and the boy coughs and presents a wad of membrane which is thankfully received.

Nurse being unable to find a trachy tube, the three rested in peace glad that it wasn't "Requiescat in Pace" for the boy!

Soon leisurely slipped footsteps approach up the stairs, the door opens and an exquisite flowered silk dressing gown, appears followed by the gleam of brilliantine, and a gaggle of yawns.

"Nurse, they told me there was an urgent case coming up"—yawn—"Have you heard anything of it?"—yawn.

The patient and stranger come into his line of vision. He hears a request for a small tracheotomy tube, which he hastens to find, but without success.

"Who did the Op?"

"I did."

"Are you on the staff?"

"No." (Mutual introduction.)

"Who gave the stuff?"

"He had only the preliminary stages of euthanasia."

We regret that interference by one of the Muses (No, not fuses—muses) is likely to hold up transmission for a couple of minutes, but the story can be followed in the Pro's column.

Who did this Op?

I said the stranger
This child was in danger
With one lucky chop
I did the Op.

Who was assistant?

I said the Pro
That man was insistent
And Sister far distant
It was not my wish
But I held the dish.

Who gave the stuff?

I said old Death
In a voice cold and gruff
I gave the stuff
But not quite enough.

Who brought him here?

I did of course
Neighed the white horse
All in third gear
I got him here.

Where is Night Sister?

I don't know
Said the Pro
But I don't think we missed her
(At times she's a blister).

Who'll toll the bell?

Oh you go to hell
The kid's doing well
(But you never can tell).

And who will look grave?

The Committee and staff
Just a couple may laugh

But most will look grave

This fellow's a knave

('Must be taught to behave')

'Yes we must look grave.'

The Muse has been displaced and we are now speaking from the main studio again.

"The child is now ready for a trachy tube. If you would kindly pick up my septic coat from the floor you will find a suitable tube in the pocket."

It is found, inserted into the sterilizer and trachea, the stranger gets into the coat and out of the first person singular and walks unobtrusively down the stairs as the theatre stage is filling up from the wings.

Next morning he pays his respects to the old white horse, and a few days later to the Hospital Committee, by special invitation, to apologise for (a) trespassing, (b) using Hospital property without permission and (c) for irregular actions:

All the sisters and the pros
Fell a-sighin' and a-sobbin',
When they hear of the pantin'
Of the old White Dobbin.

A Letter Suggesting

Dear Sir,

To the pre-clinical student who, as reported in the *July Journal*, asked who Rahere was, I would answer that he should begin his researches by reading one of Kipling's best stories, "The Tree of Justice," in "Rewards and Fairies." Of course it is only a story but, like all Kipling's stories of old England, it portrays with wonderful verisimilitude things that possibly happened or, if they did not happen, might have happened.

Rahere is shown in his early days at the time when he was Court Jester to Henry I. The King is about to sail from Pevensey to fight Robert of Normandy but decides on a day's hunting before sailing. The selection of reliable beaters from amongst the Saxons living in the forest causes the King's staff much anxiety for William Rufus in the same pursuit had been shot in the New Forest not long before. Amongst those who offer their services is a very old man, mentally deficient who, when questioned, says that he is Rahere's man.

The King demands if this is true. Rahere in his Jester's outfit makes his appearance in a leisurely manner, loose-knit, with close-cropped hair and a priest's face beneath his coxcomb's cap, and replies calmly into the

King's angry face, "Nay, Brother, if I suffer you to keep your fool, you must e'en suffer me to keep mine."

As the tale develops, it appears that the old man believes himself to be Harold, the King who was killed at Senlac; and at a banquet that evening Rahere encourages him to put forward his claims, which he does, with a strong resemblance of truth, to the embarrassment of the King, his bishops and barons and those Saxons who are now members of his Court. The story shows well the mental ability, the courage and the quick wit required by a jester to a mediaeval monarch.

The tale is of such interest to all of us that, if permission could be obtained, it should, I think, be reproduced in the *Journal*, but if not let all Bart's men who have not already done so read it in the book.

Yours truly,

R. OGIER WARD.

A Letter Regretting

Dear Sir,

I think it is a pity that you asked for the article "Birth of a Nation" (*Journal*, June, 1954), and persuaded Mr. Benjamin Hecht (I use your own words) to write it. Though you attempt to justify yourself by saying "the history with which it deals is still controversial," the fact is that as recently as seven years ago British servicemen, whose only purpose in Palestine was to attempt to preserve the peace at the request of the United Nations, were being murdered by Israeli organisations. Whether Ezel was the chief offender or whether Hagana sometimes did so as well is immaterial. Mr. Hecht's observation that "in a country which was trigger happy, a few misjudged triggers were pulled" is a masterly distortion of the truth. There is much to be said for humility in this world, but less than a decade is a short time in which to forget and forgive the actions of those who had been our friends and allies and whom we had succoured during the war years.

I trust that you will not think it advisable to solicit further articles of this sort from amongst other foreign students who may be enjoying the hospitality of this country and our hospital.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL HARMER.

Editor's Note.

"Birth of a Nation" was not intended to offend, but it was thought that it might give rise to some controversy. This has in fact been the case, and Mr. Harmer's letter does express the opinion of others besides himself. Mr. Hecht's account, was, however, an eye-witness one, and as such deemed worthy of reproduction in the *Journal*. Any further opinions of whatever nature would be gratefully received by the Author or the Editor.

A Letter Amusing

Dear Mr. Jory,

Might I have some more of your magic potion? Even if I were privy to the recipe, I doubt whether my local cabbalist in the Kings Road is stocked with the necessary newts' legs, frogs' elbows and bats' eyebrows, since even your own celebrated cave at Bart's was out of some of these necessities. The discharge in my left ear responded to your invocations, but travelled apparently without noticeable obstruction, through my head to the right, where it has since gurgled torrentially.

Yours sincerely,

BENN W. LEVY.

Journal Appointment

R. I. D. Simpson has been elected to the post of Assistant Editor as from 13th August.

The Hospital's Symphony Orchestra

A Bart's critic can hardly be accused of being partisan in saying that the performance given by the Hospital's Symphony Orchestra on July 24th at St. Mary's, was extremely good. One Bart's man—Mr. M. Stainton—in the strings; the hard-working concert-manager, Miss N. Watts; and four Bart's people in the audience, comprised the whole support which we gave to this enterprising group of recruits from several London Hospitals. The programme opened nervously with a rather ragged performance of the overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz," but then swung to a high standard with Agatha's aria, "Leise, Leise," from the same opera, sung with a lovely appreciation of the contrast between the quiet and fearful first part, and the joyful, second part, by Elisabeth Crooke.

This high standard was maintained in the most ambitious work of the evening, Sibelius' Third Symphony, of all his symphonies perhaps the most classical in form, making use, especially in the second and third movements, of traditional melodies for thematic development. The orchestra is fortunate in having an excellent flautist, whose opportunities in this symphony were well taken; and the work as a whole was beautifully expressed with an impressive integrity. The distinguished pianist, Irene Kohler (who came voluntarily, as did Elisabeth Crooke) was the soloist in a superb performance of Mozart's Concerto in C Minor, K.491. Had

the concert consisted only of Miss Kohler's playing of the third movement, the Allegretto, it would nevertheless have been an evening worth remembering. The last work was the currently popular suite, "Le Coq D'or" by Rimsky-Korsakov, into which the orchestra, after their competent but muted support of the piano concerto, hurled themselves with exuberance. They were, throughout, admirably controlled by their new conductor, Colin Davis, who has welded his heterogeneous collection of musicians into a symphony orchestra worthy, not only of support, but of critical appreciation, and great enjoyment.

♦

TRY, TRY, . . . BUT NOT AGAIN

" 'Why art thou so melancholy
Dost thou love?—'Tis idle folly!—
Would'st thou have thy Sacharissa?—
Kiss her!

If with proud repulsive glances
She doth meet thy warm advances:
When thou dost again caress her,
Press her!

Should her scornful frown grow blacker
While thou fondly dost attack her,—
Nothing will the girl enamour,—
Damn her! ' "

♦

Marriages

HUGHES—DAUGHTRY.—On July 17th, Dr. Kenneth Rees Hughes to Elizabeth Wenden Daughtry.

GRETTON—BAYNES. — On June 19th, 1954, in Watford, Dr. Allen Howard Gretton to Miss Alison Margaret Baynes.

Births

TIDSWELL.—On January 13th, to Anne, wife of Dr. T. H. Tidswell, a son (James William Rahere), a brother for Angela, Andrew, Margaret and Marie.

PEDERSEN.—On May 8th, 1954, to F/Lt. and Mrs. D. L. Pedersen, a son, Lawrence, at R.A.F. Hospital, Rostrup, Germany.

LONGMORE.—On July 19th, to Virginia, wife of Dr. J. B. Longmore, a son.

Deaths

DENHAM, Harold Knight. Died June 15th, in Brisbane, Australia, aged 64. Qualified 1922.

ENRAGHT, William.—Died on July 16th. Qualified 1889.

LETCHWORTH, Thomas Wilfred.—Died on July 22nd. Qualified 1898.

VERLIN-BROWN, C. R.—Died on June 3rd, aged 79. Qualified 1900.

Degrees

KEYNES, Geoffrey L., Hon. Degree of LL.D., on July 8th, by the University of Edinburgh.

JOPLING, W. H., M.R.C.P. (London), July, 1954.

BROOKE, B. N., M.D., by the University of Birmingham.

DONALD, Kenneth William, Reader in Medicine at the University of Birmingham, D.Sc. by the University.

ARANGO, R. E., M.S. on 1st June, 1954, by the University of Columbia.

Change of Address

SIR THOMAS DUNHILL, late of 54, Harley Street, W.1, to Tragowel, North End Avenue, London, N.W.3. (Tel.: MEAdway 1616), from 1st September, 1954.

Honours, Appointments, etc.

LEARMONTH, Sir James Rognvald, admitted to the Honorary Fellowship of the Faculty of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

HARRIS, Dr. C. F., re-appointed member of the University of London Senate for the period May, 1954—May, 1958, by the Faculty of Medicine.

THORNE, Dr. N. A., appointed Deputy Bedell of Convocation at the University of London for the period ending February 1st, 1955.

Members of the R.S.M. Council

CULLINAN, Dr. E. R.

DALE, Sir Henry.

SEDDON, Mr. H. J.

AINSWORTH-DAVIS, Mr. J. C., elected Hon. Sec., R.S.M.

FRANKLIN, Prof. K., elected Hon. Dir. Photography, R.S.M.

McDONALD, Dr. D. A., elected Hon. Dir. Photography, R.S.M.

Royal College of Obstetricians and

Gynaecologists

Re-elected Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. C. H. Bell.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. A. D'Abreu awarded the Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

COMBINED HOSPITALS UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE

Scholarship: A. J. Edwards.

Exhibition: J. T. Silverstone.

Shuter Scholarship: A. W. Galbraith.

PHYSICS AND BIOLOGY

1st Scholarship: M. I. M. Noble.

2nd Scholarship: W. H. C. Berry.

THE DEVIL'S DILEMMA

"The devil he sat on his garden gate,
 A-picking his teeth with the point of his tail:
 And because he'd been doing so much work of late,
 He grew sick, and his appetite often would fail;
 When a toad, who came by in a carriage and six,
 Walk'd up to the idler so grave and so ghastly,
 Felt his pulse, viewed his tongue, and did other wise tricks
 That are practised on earth by Sir Charles and Sir Astley.

'Oh, oh!' says the doctor, 'your majesty's ill!
 You must take night and morning a draught and a pill;
 But the devil the toad 'neath his hoof quickly jamm'd,
 And said, 'I take your stuff! If I do I'll be damn'd!'
 Then his lordship grew worse—in vain had he tried
 A draught of the Styx and a bath in the Lethe;
 Till, worn by his torments, one morning he cried,
 'Must I die like a dog?—No; go fetch Abernethy.'

The doctor he came, looking surly and sage,
 One hand in his pocket, one stuck in his waist,
 Said he, "Read my book"; and he mentioned the page:
 'Take blue pill every night. Where's my fee? I'm in haste.'
 Then said Lucifer fiercely: 'This can't be endured!
 You cure my disease without wishing to learn it?—
 I've got indigestion!—Well, that's to be cured.'
 Replied John: 'Live on sixpence a week, friend, and earn it.'"

SO TO SPEAK . . .

Heard in S.O.P's.

"This migraine is a very real thing. The other day I saw a catherine wheel revolving inside the mouth of a woman with a clicking jaw."

It is said of sea-sickness:—

When you feel it is starting you are frightened you are going to die, and when it has started you are frightened you are not going to die.

THE WOOING OF F—J

by G. N. Ashbee.

Arnold Fotheringay-Johnson and I relaxed contentedly in the large armchairs that had been placed for us before the fire, and thought of the past. It was one of those delicious moments that follow the sort of meal that only the most expensive and reputable London Clubs, with names like A. P. N. X. C. Fotheringay-Johnson, Esq., M.D., on their members' lists, can provide.

"I often wonder why you never got married F-J" I said with the comfortable superiority of the married man talking to an unfortunate bachelor.

"As a matter of fact, I nearly did once," confessed F-J reflectively as, with the care and deliberation of the true pipe smoker, he slowly produced an aged briar and pouch, "and her name was Priscilla. Now my trouble," he went on, methodically thumbing the tobacco into the bowl of his pipe, "was that nothing I could do seemed to impress her. I have to admit," said F-J lighting a match, "that I never won any prizes at college and I never excelled at sport but" (between puffs) "there was one sphere in which I reigned supreme, and that was crossword puzzles. When it came to them—why, I could have beaten the whole college" and he threw the remains of match contemptuously into the fire. "For daily practice I used to do the one in the *Times* before breakfast, the *Telegraph* during lunch, and any others I could lay my hands on after dinner in the evening. Of course my sort of skill was not just the result of practice; I had a kind of natural ability as well. It was the same with Yehudi Menuhin you know; he used to say that playing the violin was as natural to him as breathing. It was like that with crosswords for me.

"Now Priscilla," continued F-J sending clouds of smoke billowing up towards the ceiling, "lived down in Surrey with a rather querulous old father, whose two chief interests in life seemed to be his rheumatism and his dislike of the prevailing government of whatever political creed. Consequently I did not manage to see her often. At last however I was invited down for the weekend, apparently by the father, and I knew my chance had come.

"I arrived on the Friday dressed in my best suit and determined to win the hand and heart of the fair Priscilla, but imagine my dismay when I discovered on arrival that another man had also been invited to stay the weekend. He was a tall thin fellow with black crinkly hair and large feet. Of course I was biased I suppose, but I disliked him, and I could never understand what Priscilla saw in him. We soon guessed that we were rivals and we approached our problem in different ways, for while I tried to prepare the ground ahead by sympathising with the father over the agonies of rheumatism and by criticising the recent budget, he talked to the daughter about art and culture, two subjects about which, I would have said, his knowledge was decidedly incomplete.

"During Saturday I had to play tennis because some of Priscilla's friends had been invited over for the afternoon, and though I was never actually lured into playing singles, I never seemed to be on the winning side in doubles. My rival exerted himself enormously to begin with and won a few games, after which he cunningly retired pleading the effects of a tennis elbow.

"However I bided my time because I knew my chance would come after the dignified ceremony of Sunday lunch.

"Sure enough when we had all repaired on that final afternoon to what they chose to call the 'withdrawing room,' the old father produced a Sunday paper of great reputation and standing, and announced that he would like some help with the crossword, in the sort of voice that implied that, in the circumstances, he was plainly asking the impossible.

"The clue is: 'Disastrous ending for a domestic animal that introduces part of a Greek choric ode'" he said slowly, "and it is eleven letters; blank, blank, T, blank, S, bla—"

"'Catastrophe,'" I suggested.

"There was a pause.

"'Why?' asked Priscilla.

"'Cat is the animal and strophe and anti-strophe were parts of the ode that answered each other metrically' I explained easily.

"Well" said the father dubiously, "I'll put it down in pencil for the time being. Now how about this one: 'One up on those who have had a bath', five letters beginning with—"

"GODLY" I said. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" I explained to Priscilla.

"I say" said the fellow with the crinkly hair, "how clever."

"That did it of course. I was determined to try to impress both father and daughter at one go and show the other chap that one could be good at things in this world besides tennis. I finished that crossword in six and a half minutes flat, though there were only one or two clues done when I began, and it would have been less time than that if I had not been held up on an obscure quotation from Ruskin.

"Now," said F-J removing his pipe and pointing its blackened, tooth marked stem in my direction for emphasis, "you would have thought a feat like that would have

advanced my claims a bit, wouldn't you? But did it! Not on your life; for Priscilla said she thought only old fogies who sat about in chairs all day could be good at crosswords, and she wanted to marry a real man—the sort that went out into the world and did things."

"But that wasn't all," continued F-J looking moodily at his pipe which had gone out, "I did not even please the father, for it seemed he used to like to brood over the puzzle all through Sunday and often through most of the week as well, and in the space of a few minutes I had deprived him of a week's entertainment and ruined his reputation as a solver of crosswords. I was never invited to stay again and I heard afterwards that Priscilla married the fellow with the crinkly hair and they went to live at Ealing.

"Women" concluded F-J, "are strange creatures."

"Yes" I said.

THE BARNET GOOSE

by C. N. Hudson.

The biggest goose and best bag of wigeon have always been shot in the bar of Wild-fowlers pub by the marsh, rather than beyond the sea wall on the saltings. Nevertheless the lore of the marsh, which can be picked up there, is worth days of 'bog-trotting', and even the tale of the Barnet Goose was not without a foundation. However, the information is not to be had just for the asking, the trapper is one of the most 'cagey' of sportsmen. His sport is free and practised by a select band from all sections of the community from barons to bricklayers, including Bart's men, some of whom are warming inner and outer man after a chilly and abortive first evening flight. The 'cageyness' of the successful trapper is understandable as wildfowling, besides being available to all, is one of the most 'sporting'

field sports, with all the odds against the trapper, whose bag is frequently empty, and very rarely overflowing. To achieve anything a wildfowler must be not just a good shot, but a good shot with many clothes on, cold fingers, his patience sapped by a long wait, lying on his back, squatting or with both feet immovable. He must also be a naturalist, a meteorologist, a keen observer, and well versed in fieldcraft. He must not suffer from logorrhoea, the fidgets, addiction to smoking, or a bad circulation, and it is preferable that he can mimic, sail, swim and keep a well trained dog. So it is not surprising that, if he has satisfied these requirements and found his birds, he should be a trifle unwilling to bring along a bunch of tyros who will not keep quiet and out of sight and fire at everything they see, to the

detriment of their own sport and everyone else's.

The "Trappers from London" retire early, 'retire' advisedly, for bed for one is the back seat of the car and for the other two a disused railway carriage. At all events it is easier to drag one's self out again at 4.30 a.m. than from a more comfortable couch. At that hour it is quite dark and there is no moon; the weather is damp and raw but there is little wind. Soon three passable imitations of pirates emerge from the car at the marsh farm; some of the marsh has been reclaimed and it necessary to walk or rather slip and flounder in the mud of a dyke wall for more than a mile to the sea wall. The going is slow and heavy and the problem is to avoid getting too hot and thus freezing in perspiration in the long wait at the end.

Suddenly there is a commotion all round them, with much snorting and scuffling. The trappers have walked, unawares, into a herd of marsh cattle, who suddenly awake to the fact and in the ensuing mêlée it is hard to say who is more scared, the cattle or the men.

Eventually the sea wall is reached. The gunners are not keen on wandering out on to unfamiliar marsh while it is still quite dark, so position themselves under the sea wall where they can get some cover. There follows a long cold wait, and in the gloom even the flashing lights on the buoys far out in the estuary cannot be seen. Eventually they become aware of a thinning in the gloom to the east and the occasional cry of a wader interrupts the swishing of the breeze in the reeds and zos grass. The cries become more frequent and suddenly the swishing of the grass becomes more insistent. This time it is the pinions of the first wigeon, passing unseen in the darkness to spend the day out in the estuary. The sky in the east becomes a steely grey and then flecked with red; the clouds seem to disperse quite suddenly, shewing up the increasing expanse of red behind them. From the sea a cacophony of noise is coming including now the raucous quack of ducks, which always sounds so close. Then quite suddenly one picks up the cackle of geese far away. The geese and ducks spend the night at sea, coming inland to feed by day. The wigeon probably through persecution adopt the reverse procedure of feeding by night.

It is now possible to see flocks of wigeon fighting out along the tide line, high up and

out of range. Some also pass inland but again out of range. Then, as the red sun breaks through the mist the noise in the marsh dies down and is replaced by the cawing of rooks inland, which proceed to fly across the estuary somewhere to landward of the sea wall. A tractor starts up, as if to convince one of what one already knows, that the morning flight is finished long ago. The virginity of trapperhood is as unsullied as the gun barrels. In bright sunshine there is the long walk back to the car. In pique, perhaps, the gunner dirties his barrels by descending to 'tit-shooting' on the way back. 'Tits' to the 'fowler are waders, usually redshank, whose cry is probably the most common and also the most irritating sound in the marsh. Their flight, and size, are very like those of a snipe, which are also quite often found. They usually manage to keep just out of range and in any case are unlikely to be harmed by the open pattern of shot used for duck.

Back again in the afternoon, the gunners start by exploring the marsh and attempting to walk up curlew or any resident mallard. The tide is out, and as the foreshore and marsh uncovered may be up to six miles wide a compass is a necessary precaution and a knowledge of the tide times advisable. The foreshore consists partly of saltings or salt marsh interspersed with muddy creeks, which may be very treacherous. The creeks may be up to ten feet deep and anything from two feet to fifty feet wide. Beyond the salt marsh are the mud flats covered every tide. They are crossed by only a few creeks running out to sea. These provide the only cover on the flats, but at the same time often contain the most treacherous mud. The flats remain largely uncovered until about three hours before high tide when one has about half an hour to get off the mud.

During the afternoon while walking laboriously up an empty creek, one gunner hears a curlew call. In flight curlews are inquisitive and may be 'called' within range. But now the gunner tries to stalk this one. He crawls on without hearing or seeing anything until he feels he must have got to the place. So he risks straightening up to look over the top. Behind him on the bank there is a flapping of wings and with ungainly flight the curlew takes off. The gunner tries to turn and fire, but both feet are firmly stuck in the mud, the shot goes very wide and he measures his length in

the thick grey mud. He extricates himself, and inspects both gun barrels, for if these get choked the next shot will quickly amputate his wrist and probably modify his facies as well. For all the world now he is like a partly finished, life-size clay statue of a man. Nevertheless he decides there is time to explore the creek further out to sea. Leaving the saltings he follows it out into the mud flat in a long curve. Then one step he takes puts him up to his knees in mud. His heel does not grip in his boot and any attempt at getting a purchase only drives the second leg into the mud. One or two struggles and he is firmly stuck up to the thighs. The immediate danger is not one of sinking right into the mud, which is very rare but the prospect of being stuck when the tide comes in is singularly unsettling as his companions are some three miles away. The only escape from such a situation is to throw one's gun away and lie down, a most unnerving process. Nevertheless it is usually possible to kick one's self free, or at least to escape from one's boots and dig them out by hand and then literally to roll out to safety. The gunner is probably not to be blamed for then deeming it wise to retreat to the saltings for a position for the evening flight. The weather being mild there is very little and all out of range, until, in the gathering gloom, a shape looms out of the darkness low over the sea wall. Firing at the silhouette one is surprised at the flash but the bird falls out of sight in a creek. It takes quite a bit of finding, for without a dog the chances of a pick-up unless close are thin. Fortune, however, is still playing scurvy tricks for it turns out to be a sheld duck the only inedible species of British duck.

The other gunners return with two red-shank, a sorry bag but yet the expedition has been worth a great deal in experience.

Three weeks later comes the cold spell, real fowling weather with cold wind, snow and inland water all frozen. If only for a day one must get back. Even as the motor car bounces along the old sea wall it is possible to see flocks of wigeon fighting up and down beyond the sea wall. There is no food for them inland and they are feeding by day on the zos grass in the saltings. The marsh is transfigured, covered in a white blanket of snow, with mottled patches where the reeds shew and hard under foot.

The going is correspondingly easy but the gunners are terribly conspicuous and must take cover in creeks, the larger of which are unfrozen. These are full of 'tits', which, deprived of food elsewhere have lost their wildness. They fly around close to the gunners and one even allowed itself to be picked up. The gunners, however, are after bigger game. The wigeon are very wild and the situation is spoilt by another gunner firing at everything within sight farther down the shore. Time for the evening flight is approaching and a position at the edge of the mud is taken up, lying down in the reeds. The sky gets very black and it starts to snow, blowing almost horizontally. The wigeon start to come in, low and fast. The first bunch are not seen until they have passed, but the next bunch come right over head and one is 'downed' with the second barrel from a prone position, and is easily found in the snow. More follow and another is picked up. However, the visibility so rapidly deteriorates that further shooting is impossible and a compass is required to find the sea wall again.

That evening in the Red Cat the fire is brighter, the atmosphere thicker, and the talk is all of the wigeon on the marsh. "Best part of five year since it's been like this" is the general consensus of opinion. Rosy, on a seat by the fire pipes up, "My date in Lynn says he's seen Barnet geese on the marsh". Poor Rosy is abashed by the laughter and old Jack, whose lumbago is relieved by two pints of Holland's gin, says "Trappers from London know all about Barnet geese, Rosy, they shoots them in the Tubes"; you must mean Brent or Barnicle." "No I don't," she said, "Barnet Goose, I'm sure."

"Well, Rosy, we'll try and get you a Barnet goose, but if we can't get one, how about a Cock Foster?" Someone asks then if a Barnet goose qualifies for Trapper First Class, and the bar decides that the shooter probably ought to go straight to Leading Trapper. This is something of a mystery and it transpires that there are four grades of Trappers on the marsh. Virgin Trapper speaks for itself, Ordinary Trapper has just shot wigeon or duck, Trapper First Class has had a goose and Leading Trapper has got two geese with a Left and Right.

On the strength of the 'Barnet Goose' it is worth taking 'BB' shot the next day.

The wigeon are feeding and require stalking, a very arduous and cold business in six inches of snow. The gunner's hands get so cold he cannot shoot properly even if he gets within range. So one gunner sits in a creek, while the other goes on a stalk of a bunch of wigeon he has seen pitch. He puts them up, fires and misses, but at the same time a dozen larger birds get up from farther away. "My God, they're geese". The first gunner 'freezes' in his creek and takes a crossing shot with the choke barrel and BB shot. "Oh No. How could I." The gunner is still concealed and the geese disturbed by the shot have turned to pass behind and over him. "There's only No. 5 in this barrel, so wait for it, Here goes." Down it comes with a thud ten yards away. It is a Brent goose, smallest of all and only as large as a Mallard. Nevertheless a palpable wild goose. The other misfortunes were worth it for this.

However it is getting late and the wigeon are fighting in to feed by night. One or two go into the bag. But the gunners have in their enthusiasm failed to notice the creeks filling up rapidly. The majority of the wigeon are pitching in about two hundred yards away on the far side of a big creek and there is nothing they can do. However, they still do not worry about getting back to the sea wall, until the creeks start overflowing and in a moment form great sheets of water over the snow. There is no getting back now and hasty consultation of the tide table shews that it should only come up to their ankles if there is no wind. Two nights later and high tide would have been up to their chests. Having qualified for the rank of Trapper 1st Class, a proper humility is restored by falling into the ancient pitfall of being cut off by the tide. Perhaps it is a suitable end to a wild goose chase after the Barnet Goose.

OESTROGENIC NEOPLASIA IN WOMEN

by Harold Burrows, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.C.S.

Until a few years ago cancer was commonly regarded as a single disease brought about by extrinsic agents, including various known chemical carcinogens and irradiations. The present note deals with tumours caused by a normal secretion of the body. The subject is not of minor importance: in England and Wales alone fourteen or fifteen thousand women die every year from oestrogenic cancers, and the incidence of these tumours is unlikely to decline until their etiology has become widely known.

Oestrogen* is secreted by the ovaries and adrenals, is not stored in the body, is quickly inactivated by the liver, and its metabolites are excreted largely with the urine. Some features in the natural history of oestrogen secretion are recalled here in order to elucidate its carcinogenic tendency.

Sexual rhythm. Reproductive life in women is accompanied normally by regular periodical cycles, and during each of these an abundant secretion of oestrogen is followed by a scanty one. Under stimulation by oestrogen the tissues of the reproductive system become hyperplastic; their blood vessels dilate, the vascular walls become more permeable, the tissues acquire an increased content of water, and the stromal and epithelial cells enlarge and proliferate. After this, as soon as the supply of oestrogen falls, the hyperplastic tissues quickly revert to the shrunken state of rest. Circumstances may arise in which this healthy alternation of cellular responses is not attained, either because the supply of oestrogen does not stop or because its inactivation is too slow

* For simplicity the term "oestrogen" is used to denote any of the numerous compounds having the biological characters of oestradiol.

to give the tissues time for reversion. A persistent hyperplasia is the result: and this may happen without any obvious sign. Among the conditions associated with this persistent hyperplasia are nonovulatory menstrual periods, ovarian thecomatosis, and an uninterrupted secretion of oestrogen by the adrenals.

The quantity of oestrogen needed to induce cancer. Experiments on animals have shown that to cause neoplasia by oestrogen the dosage need not be large. Gardner (1941)^a found that the amount needed to bring about mammary cancer in mice is that most favourable to normal development of the breast, or not much more, and that excessive amounts will arrest mammary development almost completely. Others have thought that more than normal supplies of oestrogen are required for carcinogenesis, but their estimates are not very high (Suntzeff, Burns, Moskop & Loeb, 1936; Geschickter & Byrnes, 1942).

The fact is that oestrogenic tumours depend not upon a high concentration of oestrogen, but upon its uninterrupted supply. This was first shown by Lipschutz and his colleagues when studying the artificial induction of uterine and other fibroids in guinea pigs (Lipschutz, Iglesias & Vargas, 1940; Lipschutz, Rodríguez & Vargas, 1939; Lipschutz, 1950).

The gradual transition from innocence to malignancy. The essential precancerous condition is an established, permanent hyperplasia, and for this no more than a normal amount of oestrogen is required at any one time provided that there are no intermissions of its supply. Perhaps the change from an innocent to a precancerous neoplasia is an inability on the part of the cells composing the tumour to revert to a normal resting state if the supply of oestrogen is stopped. Nevertheless, even when an irreversible hyperplasia has become established, many years may elapse before malignancy becomes proved by invasion and metastasis; and it is clear that any condition of enduring hyperplasia, however innocent it may appear, cannot safely be disregarded.

Even though its malignancy has become certain because of invasion and metastasis, a tumour caused by oestrogen may still need a supply of that hormone, and may, moreover, respond to it by function as well as by growth; for example, a mammary cancer may lactate.

From these facts two notions arise. The first is that the occasional shrinkage of a malignant tumour when deprived of oestrogen is not a reversion to innocence; the cells remain cancerous though resting and may proliferate once again if their hormonal wants are supplied. The second notion is that the ability of an oestrogenic tumour to grow without oestrogen is not a sudden but a gradual change. However, these are mere suppositions and cannot just now be regarded as anything more.

Pituitary-Ovarian Balance.

During the menstrual cycle gonadotrophin causes the secretion of oestrogen and this in turn inhibits the output of gonadotrophin, so that in health a self-regulating balance exists. But a suitable equilibrium is not always maintained; either gonadotrophin or oestrogen may exceed requirements.

1. *The effect of inadequate pituitary action on the ovaries and on tumours.* Many years ago Cushing & Goetsch (1915) reported that pituitary deficiency in man is accompanied by atrophy of the gonads; and in his classical experiments on lower animals P. E. Smith (1916, 1926^b, 1927^a) found not only that removal of the pituitary is followed by gonadal atrophy but that the gonads can be largely restored to normality by daily implants of pituitary gland. Similar results were recorded by Noble (1938): working with rats he observed progressive atrophy of the gonads after hypophysectomy and showed that this result could be prevented, or if already present could be reversed, by the injection of pituitary extracts prepared from other animals. (The gonadal as well as the general atrophy caused by hypophysectomy now seems largely attributable to the consequent lack of the growth hormone.)

Of the retarding effect of hypophysectomy on the growth of tumours there is no doubt. McEuen & Thomson (1933) removed the pituitaries from rats and then grafted the animals with Walker tumour and noted that, although the grafts became established, they grew at a much reduced speed. A comparable result was reported by Ball & Samuels (1936) who performed hypophysectomy on rats already bearing tumours that had been induced by dibenzanthracene. A lack of pituitary hormones had similar effects on mice carrying transplants of mammary cancer (Korteweg & Thomas, 1939) and on rabbits that had been grafted with the Brown-Pearce tumour (Lacassagne & Nyka, 1936;

Lacassagne & Chamorro, 1930). Furthermore Korteweg & Thomas found that hypophysectomy did not prevent epitheliomas from arising in response to applications of 2:4-benzpyrene, though their appearance was delayed.

2. *Excessive pituitary action.* Though the experiments just mentioned have proved that any absence of the pituitary entails atrophy of the gonads and a suspension of their functions, it is not quite so easy to determine by direct means the effects of too much pituitary secretion. Extracts from the pituitaries being proteinic cause immunity when injected into animals of a different species; and even if whole pituitary glands from the same species are implanted they will be beyond hypothalamic control and for that and other reasons are unlikely to act exactly like a normal undisturbed pituitary gland. However, the demonstration by P. E. Smith that the effects of hypophysectomy could be largely offset by daily implantations of pituitary gland, and that precocious puberty could be induced by the same method show that grafted pituitaries are not quite inert (Smith & Smith, 1922; Smith 1926^a).

In the intact animal gonadotrophins cause hyperplasia of the generative organs, a fact utilized for the A—Z pregnancy test. Furthermore it has been shown that the increased secretion of oestrogen caused by FSH will arrest the supply of FSH from the animal's own pituitary (Kuschinsky, 1931; Leonard, 1933).

There are two ways, apart from complete gonadectomy, of observing an unrestricted secretion of FSH during reproductive life.

(a) The first method is to excise both ovaries and to graft one of them into the spleen where it will still be accessible to the pituitary secretions though all the oestrogen it produces in response will be inactivated in the liver before entering the general circulation, and so will be prevented from reaching the pituitary (Biskind & Biskind, 1945, 1949; Lipschutz, 1946; Jungck, Heller & Nelson, 1947; Gardner, 1941^b). As a consequence of this operation the intrasplenic ovary is apt to become a thecal or granulosa-cell tumour. Furth & Sobel (1947) have reported the successful transplantation of these tumours with the occasional formation of metastases. If, however, one ovary is grafted into the spleen while its fellow is left

intact the neoplastic developments do not occur.

(b) The other way to prevent the ovaries from producing oestrogen is to irradiate them—a procedure known in medicine as non-surgical castration. In mice treated in this way thecal and granulosa-cell tumours of the ovary are liable to ensue in the course of time (Furth & Butterworth, 1936; Geist, Gaines & Pollack, 1939).

3. *Excess and deficiency of oestrogen.* The effects of these abnormalities on the pituitary have been noticed already in connection with the pituitary-ovarian balance. An immense amount of experimental inquiry has been made on the induction of tumours by oestrogen and little need be said about the subject except to say that tumours in several organs of the body have been caused in a variety of animals by the continued administration of oestrogen. For abundant references see Burrows, 1949; Burrows & Horning, 1947, 1952; Lipschutz, 1950).

Summarized effects of a pituitary-ovarian imbalance.

- (i) An uninterrupted supply of oestrogen leads to tumour formation in several parts of the reproductive system.
- (ii) A lack of oestrogen during reproductive life is apt to be followed by neoplasia of that part of the ovary which normally secretes oestrogen.
- (iii) Removal of the ovaries leads to hypertrophy of the adrenals and an increased secretion of oestrogen by them (Woolley, Fekete & Little, 1940; Gardner, 1941).
- (iv) Absence of the pituitary though not preventing the growth of tumours greatly retards their development.

Pituitary-adrenal Balance

Like the ovaries and testicles, the adrenals have a physiological dependence on the pituitary, and may be regarded as accessory generative organs. They produce oestrogen, androgen and progesterin; and there is little doubt that the oestrogen they sometimes secrete without cessation after the menopause may be, though small in amount an important factor in the causation of many oestrogenic tumours.

Effect of adreno-cortical extracts on the pituitary. Ingle, Higgins and Kendall (1938) gave adreno-cortical extracts to one batch of rats and adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH) to some of them in addition. As a result the

adrenal cortices were atrophied in the animals that had received adrenocortical extracts but not in those treated with ACTH in addition. The experiment shows that adrenal cortical hormones inhibit the output of ACTH from the pituitary just as gonadal hormones inhibit the output of gonadotrophin.

The effect of adrenalectomy on the pituitaries. Just as gonadectomy increases the output of FSH from the pituitary, so adrenalectomy increases the output of ACTH. An experiment which illustrates this was done by Houssay & Pinto (1944) who joined a normal rat in parabiosis with one whose

adrenals had been removed, and as a result the adrenals of the normal rat became enlarged.

Subsidiary Factors in Oestrogenic Neoplasia

Everyone knows that although oestrogen may be the essential agent in causing tumours of the reproductive organs, it is not the only one. Many other factors take part in the etiology including the patient's hereditary constitution, nutrition, age, the condition of the liver and several other circumstances. Yet without a prolonged and uninterrupted supply of oestrogen these tumours would not occur; and an appreciation of this fact may one day in the perhaps distant future lead to their prevention.

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LET'S COMMIT SUICIDE!

Life was much simpler, not so long ago. The cigarette constituted a basic common denominator in social intercourse. Whether it was the "reefer" or the super cigarette rolled in paper with the owner's name on it. Whenever we had an unexpected guest in the house and not a thing to offer him, we could always atone in part, by offering a cigarette.

How many pacts and trade agreements were made over the smoking of a pipe. Who does not remember the wonderful stories about Red Indian chieftains meeting American pioneers, smoking the peace-pipe and blowing the smoke to the four corners of the earth. In practically every film made about war we were treated to the Sergeant lighting a cigarette and putting it between his wounded man's lips, the supreme gesture of comradeship. How many embarrassing situations have we escaped by a hair's breadth, stalling for time and lighting a cigarette? (It is almost as good a gambit as taking spectacles out of their case on being shown a specimen). Then there is the trade value of the cigarette. How many cameras were bought by the occupation forces for the price of a packet of "Camels". In times of inflation the cigarette was second only to gold coins as a currency. I could go on and on, for what the cigarette can do is practically limitless. But to cut a long story short suffice it to say that the cigarette has developed into more than a habit which considerably lightens the average person's pocket, it has become a symbol.

And now? When your good friend visits you and you offer him a cigarette your motives will be suspect. Might he not think that what is at the back of your mind is:—"Let's commit suicide?" For we all know now that every pull at the cigarette is a step nearer the grave, a nail in your coffin.

Is Science not wonderful. Every day new discoveries. Antibiotics, Television, the Hydrogen bomb, and now this has been added to that long and creditable list. The smoking of tobacco, and especially cigarettes predisposes to cancer of the lung. The

statistician has said it and the American mouse has proved it.

And now, at long last, and for the first time our parents know what they are talking about when they say:—"Don't smoke child, it is bad for your lungs". When they say it now they have proof. And if we go on smoking in this manner there are likely to be a million sufferers from cancer of the lung in these isles alone, all confirmed mind you, for diagnosis is becoming more efficient every day!

What is the solution? It is possible that research workers will eventually be able to prove which carcinogenic matter is contained in tobacco, and will succeed in isolating it, and hence purify the tobacco which we consume. Have not the tobacco manufacturers here and in the U.S.A. contributed huge amounts of money to cancer research funds for just that purpose? If so we may yet witness the marketing of non-carcinogenic tobacco, confirmed and with the seal of the Standard Institute.

But failing that, or until then, who will help us? Not the manufacturers, for obvious reasons. Not governments, for tobacco tax is one of the largest items of revenue in many a government's budget. Why, economic collapse could not be ruled out if the manufacture of cigarettes were to be forbidden by law.

A famous thoracic surgeon, on reading the results of the investigations into smoking as an aetiological factor in cancer of the lung, a man who was smoking up to 50 cigarettes a day, stopped smoking. Just like that! But he has an obvious advantage over all but a few of us, for he is familiar with the results. Truly a hero.

Cigarettes are more dangerous than any other form of tobacco. But who can afford to smoke cigars? And should I recommend pipe-smoking? Just imagine what the world would smell like. Besides what would other nations do, on whom the pipe does not look as natural as it does on the Englishman.

I have, therefore, but one advice to give:—"STOP SMOKING. Can you? I can't.

SURGEON'S PIE

by Percy Hayes Carpenter.

ONE branch of a healing Art for which much may be said is that of Casualty, a place for the sick, maimed or the unfortunate. One also of forms, dogs and litter, of Sister, nurses and that man of great leisureliness, the student. And for porters whose buttons reflect the light and whose integrity and generosity extend not only to dukes and vagrants, but to tips, loans and tippie. There will be physicians in coats, surgeons in in gowns with their dressers like gulls on the tail of a breeze. Here patients are sorted or opened, detained, relegated or home under such exigencies as may be deemed requisite.

And here within its precincts, cheeks wrenched in with anxiety or blown out with uppishness, will be the houseman, the man of the moment. His department is like a mouthpiece, an excrescence upon the hospital's surface whose gullet-like corridors lead to comfort, clean sheets or that multi-coloured, odoriferous desiderata the prerogative of the pathologist. Here are the sitters to see or wait among forms, folks or prams, or the buffet just. Or to lifts for ascension or condescension, or to the many departmental triumphs of skill or learning that embody the building's fastness. Approaching majestically and in silence will be that great panjandrum of gliding efficiency, the ambulance, to spill its contents for the delectation of the healers.

Within is one ready whether for the tonsil removed in part or sent popping or bobbing as a splay of corks, or knifed, ligated or removed in an all-out effort to alleviate sepsis. Or the bead from undersized nose being oversized in kind, the ear that brought in a wasp instead of wax, or that "bit" that he missed but Sister did not. It is almost as you might say all according. And that hideous neuralgic face said to be a cheek blown up by some maladroitness of a trocar's thrust, the man whose prerogative it is to wait, wait upon a form whose resistance is as granite before a shutter that opens with reluctance shuts with great care.

Or to see one regrettably delayed to see another regrettably absent. Meanwhile in

a small cachet obscure as to place demure in intent the crooked are being made straight and the spotted places plain. Having unfolded his limbs and stifled his yawns, the dogsbody hurls himself into the great malestrom of little jobs as tendons are joined and splints applied or plasters rolled as the exigencies of their fate decrees. In a place appointed before one of high learning demonstrations are proceeding. Whether this be the bandage that drops, or the strapping that sticks, or the leech reluctant to bite, or the plaster snatched from the hair that is snatched from the skin. It is all in the day, or maybe the night. He surveys his victims as through a glass darkly.

Such may be young, old or adolescent with hair sparse, neat or as snow on the hill-tops. The resident dogsbody sails majestically into action, whether as a shaver of parts, a Kabaka of modern times, or statistician of rare but inordinate gifts, or as the broom, modern maid, or casualty cat, expecting to pass this way but once. Meanwhile one coldly callous as a herdsman complete with stomach tube and funnel with such emollients and appurtenances thereof as would appear normally and judiciously requisite, proceeds to demonstrate in the Poisoned Person the incompatibility of new milk with old lungs. The house surgeon pauses at casualty's outer door where oxygen wrestles with nitrogen in order to force an entrance across its threshold to overcome that bugbear to the Medical Profession—stuffiness.

And relief may be immediate to the row upon row of seasoned form-sitters destined to chat and to wait and who shepherded by one red, uniformed and rotund, kill time by gossip, surreptitious calls at the buffet or the bullseye. It will be here they'll discuss time, the news, Billy Graham or the likelihood or otherwise of a small gin. One loud of voice, well-upholstered, red of face like a guinea fowl among hens, addresses the assembly as one of moment. In a theatre one suitably-robed, begloved and begowned with dew-bespangled brow bends to the tune of instrumentry's crash to remove, add to,

or alleviate, speak comfortingly to the distressed or set the whitlow free.

In a further cachet obscure as to place and warm as to temperature, a woman inhales the gas without that appreciation the prerogative of inhalers of the gas. She downs her mask and ups her legs like a Joan of Arc in her great struggle for freedom. In the ensuing "melee" in which the patient's health, hospital economy and thirst for air, the hissing but persistent cylinder held sway. As doors, windows

and chimneys spilled nurses, doctors and dressers in one clear emulsified stream, all did their duty as the cylinder nobly did also. Through the doorway a large tumour-like balloon was seen slowly occupying the precincts of the cachet, so that surgeons, house governors and others had difficulty in forcing an entrance. It was the hospital's dog-body who nimbly stepped forward to release the offending catch, when a noise like the rushing of many waters was heard.

It was all passably thrilling.

BARTS' AND BOATS

Part I (1840—1939)

by C. N. Hudson.

The story of the Bart's Boat Club reads rather like an Odyssey. From time to time its members press on to new activities, and then there is a remission while they relax amongst the Lotus Plants or idle in the Arms of Calypso. But, sooner or later, some breeze from Olympus stirs the hearts of men and back they go to the boats and "sitting orderly upon the benches, they smite the grey sea with their oars." Thus they persevere for a while until some Scylla plucks them from the thwart or some Circe entices them away and turns them into those swine* which amuse themselves with bats, and boots, and balls and things. Just now the Club is riding on the crest of a wave caused by the explosion of the War, even as when Polyphemus hurled the mountain top into the sea he washed the travellers on their way. But it has not always been so.

The task of making a record of the Club seemed comparatively easy, as it was popularly supposed only to have started during the war, which is the only period of which there are any records. Once the investigation started the illusion was soon shattered by four members of the Club announcing that

their fathers rowed for Bart's, fathers concerned being J. T. Gray, C. H. Dale, D. C. Fairbairn and J. A. Struthers. So back numbers of the *Journal* were tapped, along with the fathers as sources of information. This elicited the fact that the Boat Club was one of the founder members of the Amalgamated Clubs in 1892 whose organ was the *Journal*, so the beginning was obviously not then.

The minutes of United Hospitals' Rowing Club were found to be a mine of information, and corroboration (or correction) of the *Journal* (or fathers) was possible again though, Bart's was in at the foundation of the U.H.R.C. in 1885. Moreover a tankard in the Library for Scratch Fours bears the date 1884 so there was obviously more to find. U.H.R.C. minutes in 1885 contained a cutting from the *Field* and in back numbers of the *Field* reports on Bart's rowing go back to 1871.

A chance remark of a correspondent referring to the "heyday of hospital rowing" kept the search going, and in the back numbers of "Bell's Life in London" a record of activity was found in the 1840's. The earliest record was for 1844 and there is

*The term is purely allegorical—Author.

circumstantial evidence that the Club was not in existence much before that. Reference to the Cricket Club ceased in the 1850's so the Boat Club would seem to be the oldest sports club of the Hospital, and ranks amongst the oldest clubs on the Tideway being older than London, Thames or even the A.R.A.

The earliest record is of sculling races held from Putney to Hammersmith in August, 1844. It is of interest to note that the race was won by one Wyld. Now the boathouse from which, according to "Bell's Life," the Club boated from its foundation was that of Noulton & Wyld at Lambeth. It is recorded that Noulton did the coaching and one wonders if Wyld was not a Bart's man but connected with the professional watermen. In this connection the use of watermen as coxes was common until much later, and further St. George's, who had a flourishing club which won the Stewards at Henley shortly after its foundation, had openly barely half the members of their club from members of the Hospital. Guys had a very flourishing club and both Hospitals competed in that year in a Regatta for £50 at Erith. Leander had entered, but on being accused of "pot hunting" withdrew. Guys in a fit of importance withdrew their first four and subscribed a second four. Fortunately, this four was soundly beaten. Bart's came third out

of four in their heat, losing to the Royal Artillery and Royal Academy.

In 1845 there is a record that a new Private Room was made available to the Club at Noulton & Wyld's Boathouse in Lambeth. Also that Noulton had built a new four for them to race at Norwich Regatta. There they won their event by 10 lengths over a 2½-mile course and took back £50 in specie. In addition to rowing this course twice in the four, T. Girdlestone sculled and was beaten by Mr. Wickham by 100 yards.

Two years later is the first record of Bart's rowing in an Inter-Hospital Race. It seems to have been quite an occasion, for the bank was thronged with spectators including many eminent medical men on horseback, and the river was full of craft, mostly cutters from the existing clubs including Leander and the Guards, who had come to watch the race. It must have been quite thrilling and was over a course from Putney to Chiswick Eyot. At Searle's Boat House Bart's led Guys by ½ length. However, at Hammersmith Guys were leading by five lengths when their "2" broke his thoul (sic) and Bart's began to catch up until at the finish they just got in by half a length. The umpire on this occasion was Mr. Chapman, the Champion Sculler.

Next year over the same course it was Guy's turn to have an early lead but Bart's,



"Lock to Lock" A Journal photograph of 1907.

ably coached, by Noulton, rowed past and won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. In this year also is the first record of a pair oar race in the Club for Silver Challenge Oars. 1849 also records the result of the race for these. These few years contain the first victory in Inter-Hospital Racing recorded for Bart's, and also the first in an open Regatta. It is many years before the former is repeated and over one hundred before there is evidence that the latter is achieved again.

From 1849 there is a long gap until 1871 when there is a record of another race against Guys, which was lost by $\frac{1}{4}$ length. This was an unusual race as it was rowed in eights, which did not occur again until the 1920's. Also it is interesting to note that the umpire was Mr. H. H. Playford, who was carried in a L.R.C. Twelve. Next year we hear again of the Silver Challenge Oars. This time they were raced for from Bishop's Creek to Hammersmith in Scratch Fours. The losing crew was stroked by W. Smee and in the following year the event is referred to as the Smee Silver Challenge Oars and Rudder. This is the last we hear of this trophy which seems to have lapsed. In 1876 there was another Inter-Hospitals race from Barnes to Hammersmith. This was in fours and the first between the London and Bart's, which the former won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

In 1880 there was another again won by the London by 3 lengths, but this time Middlesex competed and Bart's beat them by $\frac{1}{2}$ length. The report on this race included a comment on the poor steering by Bart's, a report which has recurred with terrible regularity through the subsequent years. Four years later the tankard in the Library is evidence of another scratch four race.

Eighteen Eighty-five was a milestone year, for it saw Hospital Rowing put on a sound basis by the formation of the United Hospitals Rowing Club and the foundation of the Hospitals Cup. J. Rust and R. F. Gowers represented Bart's on the Foundation Committee and Mr. Morratt Baker became one of the Vice-Presidents. In the first Cup race Bart's were beaten by the London and Middlesex. Next year Middlesex won easily, steering, it is recorded, even worse than Bart's who beat the London & Kings' C.H. In 1887, with Mr. S. Fairbairn as umpire, Bart's beat the London & St. Thomas', but lost the final to St. George's & the Middlesex, Bart's, it is recorded, being involved in a string of tugs.

In 1888 there appeared for the first time two crews, but both lost. In 1889, the beginning of the rot, only one crew was entered and was beaten and in the following year only a junior crew raced and was beaten. That was the end for a while. In 1892 the Boating (sic) Club was one of the founders of the Amalgamated Clubs but received no grant as it had gone into decline. In 1893 Dr. Shore presided over a committee to revive it but the renaissance did not occur until 1900 with Dr. H. T. Butlin as President, Mr. W. Bruce Clarke as Vice-President and H. V. Gould as Captain. A four raced in the U.H. Regatta, but lost by 1 length to the London beating St. Thomas and St. George's. The crew was coached by R. B. Etherington-Smith (Pres., C.U.B.C.). The next year 1901, with Mr. Bruce Clarke as President and Etherington-Smith as Captain saw Bart's win the Hospitals' Cup for the first time with a star-studded crew containing as well H. V. Gould, J. E. Payne and J. G. Slade. A second four also won unopposed. Next year the trophy went away to St. George's and the Club went into decline again.

Revival was soon, for in 1907 senior and junior events were both won. 1908 was another memorable year for the Club. Mr. A. Bowlby was President, Mr. Etherington-Smith Vice-President, M. Donaldson Captain and H. D. Gillies Secretary. In this year J. S. Burn and Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith were selected to row for Great Britain in the Olympics. Mr. Etherington-Smith was Captain and the great Belgian crew was defeated. More domestically, both Hospital events were retained, the senior four containing Donaldson and Burn.

In 1909 there was no Regatta, and in 1910 the crews were scratch and in spite of the presence of J. S. Burn and H. G. Baynes the trophies were convincingly lost. In 1911, with Bart's running U.H.R.C. there appears to have been no Regatta. In 1912 a crew was not raised. In the following year Mr. Etherington-Smith became President U.H.R.C. and another milestone was reached as the Hospitals Cup was raced for in coxswainless fours for the first time. The Cup came to Bart's, but the account in U.H. minutes is not flattering. Mr. J. Beresford, T.R.C., was umpire and shortly after the start Bart's crashed into the London in their

water and were disqualified. The London, however, asked to be allowed to row on and this was agreed to. They soon, however, rowed into Bart's water and were hit: Bart's claimed a foul and were awarded the race. The steering was from stroke, but in the subsequent years, whether from there or elsewhere, does not seem to have improved much. 1914 was the end of another phase in the Boat Club's history. Mr. M. Donaldson became a Vice-President of U.H.R.C., a position he still holds, and the Hospital Cup stayed in Bart's, being retained by a fast coxswainless four containing again C. E. Kindersley and C. W. Littlejohn.

After the war the Club revived in 1919 with Sir Anthony Bowlby as President and Mr. L. Bathe Rawling as Vice-President. The Cup was lost in 1920 to Guy's by $\frac{1}{2}$ length after a restart after a foul by Bart's. In 1921, the Cup stayed in Guy's and in 1922 Mr. Donaldson became President of U.H.R.C., which office he held until 1938, but Guy's still held the Cup, the Bart's steering again coming in for adverse comment.

Nineteen Twenty-three was another milestone year, for the Hospitals Cup was competed for in eights for the first time. Bart's lost by 3 lengths to Guy's but a junior four won their event easily. In 1924 the Secretaries could not agree on a date for the Regatta, so Guy's just kept the Cup. Another attempt to regain it was made the next year. Unfortunately "3" went ill just before the race and A. W. Spence who had been coaching had to step in and row. The verdict this time was "Guys by 4 lengths."

The General Strike occurred in 1926 and disorganised the Regatta. However, a private race against Reading University at Reading was held in February. Mr. Donaldson umpired and Bart's won by 2 feet. In the following year Bart's could get no nearer to Guy's in the eights, but managed to win the Junior Fours, with C. H. Dale the only man left from the 1923 winning Junior Four. It was St. Thomas's year in 1928, with a close race against Guy's with Bart's some 2 lengths behind. Mr. Bathe Rawling became President of the Club and a Vice-President of U.H.R.C., and Mr. Donaldson became a Vice-President of Bart's Boat Club in his stead. In 1929 Bart's were not last for a change, for they beat the London easily, as the latter sank. There was for the first time

an additional event for coxswainless fours. Bart's lost to St. Thomas's by 3 lengths but had trouble with a "crab."

Nineteen Thirty saw Bart's win the Hospital's Cup for the first time since 1914, by beating St. Thomas's, Guy's and the London. In the Senior Four, Bart's were also successful, beating St. Thomas' by $\frac{1}{2}$ l. This was the first time that both senior events were won together. O. S. Tubbs who stroked the winning Four, stroked the Eight as well in 1931. This Cup was retained with a convincing victory by 3l. over St. Thomas's and 5l. over Guy's. St. Thomas's, however, with A. P. McEldowney, managed to win back the Fours. In 1932 there was a sad falling off with a defeat by St. Thomas's by six lengths in the Eights and easily (with poor steering) in the Fours. This year was the last year in which R. H. Knox steered, having done so each year since 1927.

In 1933 N. J. Hewlings won the Junior Sculls but appears to have been the only representative of the Hospital in the Regatta. In fact until the war-time revival the Club did not compete again in Inter-Hospital rowing, with the exception of a rugger four just before the war.

This, then, is the brief record of the activity of the Boat Club during approximately its first hundred years of existence. During this time it was never perhaps as thriving as in its first decade, but nevertheless survived the years with periods of decline and periods of glory. During these the Hospitals Cup was won seven times in different types of boat, and the junior cups on various occasions. The periods of success and activity were usually associated with the coincidence of oarsmen of repute as students, and at one stage before the Great War, Barts numbered eight Cambridge blues among her alumni, a number unlikely to be raised from all the Hospitals combined now. Some "names" have left no mark in the records of Bart's rowing, but certain others were only too obviously intimately connected with the successes. If one may risk omissions perhaps some of the most obvious were names like Girdlestone, Etherington-Smith, Gould, Burn, Donaldson, Payne and Littlejohn. If we leave the story in 1939 in a decline, it is because the story is a very different one for the next fifteen years and the second century already contains almost as much as the first.

SPORT

Cricket Results : 1st XI

Sunday, 27th June

Bart's v. Old Roans C.C.—Match Lost.

Bart's 100.

Old Roans 101-0.

Saturday, 3rd July

Bart's v. Hornsey—Match Drawn.

Bart's 132 (Gillett 41, Bloomer 38).

Hornsey 65-4.

Sunday, 4th July

Past v. Present—Match won by Past.

Present 168 (J. R. Nicholson 37).

Past 169-3 (J. Harold 92, J. Tomlinson 30 not out).

Saturday, 10th July

Bart's v. Hampstead—Match Lost.

Hampstead 154-1 dec.

Bart's 75.

Saturday, 24th July

Bart's v. Brondesbury—Match Lost.

Bart's 123 (G. B. Gillett 44).

Brondesbury 124-3.

Cricket Results : 2nd XI

Sunday, 9th May

Bart's 2nd XI v. Erith Town—Match Lost.

Bart's 93.

Erith Town 94-7.

Saturday, 22nd May

Bart's 2nd XI v. Old Gosfordians—Match Lost.

Old Gosfordians 106.

Bart's 73.

Saturday, 26th June

Bart's 2nd XI v. Jackdaws—Match Lost.

Bart's 104.

Jackdaws 105-1.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

At the Annual General Meeting of the Rugby Club held on 25th May, the following were elected officers for the season 1954-55:

Captain : J. S. T. Tallack.

Vice-Captain : D. A. Lammiman.

Secretary : P. D. Mulcahy.

Treasurer : K. E. A. Norbury.

Preclinical Representative : R. M. Phillips.

The following have been awarded colours for the season 1953-54:

F. I. MacAdam
(Honours)

M. Weatherley

J. Dobson

D. W. Roche

J. S. T. Tallack

M. Graham

G. Tamlyn

L. Cohen

G. Scott-Brown

J. K. Murphy

M. Hackett

R. M. Phillips

D. A. Lammiman

B. W. Badley

BOAT CLUB

Putney Town Regatta

Junior IV's

1st heat : Lost to Linden R.C. 1½l. after a very close race.

Crew: R. I. Simpson, bow; 2, T. W. Bolton; 3, T. P. Ormerod; D. W. P. Thomas, stroke; D. J. Price, cox.

Junior Senior IV

1st heat : Beat Chelsea Polytechnic R.C., 2l. There was a collision, for once in Bart's water, and a restart.

Final, beat Hammersmith Town R.C. 1l. ; This is the third event this crew has won. Crew : B. P. Harrold, bow, steers ; 2, R. W. Beard ; 3, C. C. H. Dale ; D. A. Chamberlain, stroke.

Senior VIII's

"A" crew beat Putney Town R.C. easily; St. Mary's and Guy's Hospitals 11; and lost to University College Hospital B.C. 1½l. This was rowed on top of the tide and Bart's had a series of disasters which got them a poor fourth at the start. Two crews were overhauled.

Crew: R. P. Doherty, bow; 2, J. M. Gray; 3, T. P. Ormerod; 4, B. P. Harrold; 5, C. C. H. Dale; 6, R. W. Beard; 7, C. N. Hudson; 8, D. A. Chamberlain, stroke; M. G. Kieley, cox.

Marlow Regatta

Senior Fours Town Cup

Heat 1: Lost to National Provincial Bank R.C. 11. This race was a scramble, and finished with two "crabs." Steering was mediocre.

Crew: C. N. Hudson, bow, steers; 2, J. F. G. Pigott; 3, C. C. H. Dale; J. M. Gray, stroke.

Marlow Eights, Thames Cup Eights

1st VII Heat 1: beat Corpus Christi (Oxford) B.C. by a canvas; beat University College and Hospital B.C. 1½l.

Bart's lost ½l. to Corpus on the start in spite of having the best station, but managed to row them down before the finish.

Semi-Final

Lost to Magdalen College (Oxford) B.C. 2½l., and Bristol University 11.

Bart's had a slow start and some trouble with washes. Magdalen rowed right away and later won the event.

Crew: As at Henley.

Henley Royal Regatta

The crew after Marlow moved up to Henley where they were coached by Dr. A. G. S. Bailey again, with considerable effect. A new four was made up as the Marlow order had not proved successful, but received a requirement to row in the preliminary heats on the Saturday before. Most of the training was done in the eight but the preliminary heat and the fact that circumstances made the four race again before the eight were unwelcome complications.

Wyfold Cup Preliminary heat

1st IV: Beat Queens' College B.C., 1½l. (8m. 21s.). Queens' obtained an early lead, but by the barrier Bart's were just ahead and rowed away to 1½ l. which they maintained. The steering at the finish took the crew rather too close to the booms for peace of mind.

Wyfold Cup, 1st round

1st IV beat National Provincial Bank R.C. by a canvas (7m. 54s.). The Bank took an early lead, but Bart's managed to steady out and get some ½l. after the barrier. The Bank pressed hard and Bart's never really settled down. However, they managed to hang on to the lead until the end. The steering was good; and this was the crew to whom Bart's had lost at Marlow.

Thames Cup. First heat

Lost to St. Catherine's College (Cambridge) B.C. ½l. (7.20). This was a most exciting and gruelling race. St. Catherine's struck a very high rate at the start and gained some ½l. Bart's managed to hang on at a lower rate of striking and a 10 at Fawley took them to a canvas. With an answering spurt St. Catherine's drew away, but at the Mile Post they led by only a few feet. However, at this stage Bart's had more "tens" which St. Catherine's were able to hold, and in the race up the enclosures they drew away to ½l. to win in a time only beaten in the event by the winning American crew.

Wyfold Cup. 2nd round

1st IV lost to Marlow R.C. 31. (8m. 8s.). This race was a disappointment. Lined up against the winners of the Marlow Town Cup, Bart's were determined not to repeat the scramble of the day before, in which they had got home first. The result was a very slow start and Marlow were 31. up at the barrier, in an unassailable position. The steering improved toward the end of the course, but the row did not represent the best this crew could do.

Crews:

First IV: C. N. Hudson, bow steers, 2, J. F. G. Pigott; 3, C. C. H. Dale; D. A. Chamberlain, stroke.

First VIII: J. M. Gray (Westminster & L.R.C.), bow; 2, B. P. Harrold (U.C.S.); 3, T. P. Ormerod (Forrest); 4, J. F. G. Pigott (Westminster & L.R.C.); 5, C. C. H. Dale (Oundle); 6, R. W. Beard (Westminster & Christ's); 7, C. N. Hudson (Radley, Queens' & T.R.C.); D. A. Chamberlain (Ratcliffe & Queens'); stroke, M. G. Kielty (Wimbledon).

Coaches: T. Edwards (1st and 3rd Trinity & L.R.C.); A. C. Sheed (Clare); R. P. M. Bell (Jesus & L.R.C.); Dr. A. G. S. Bailey (Gonville & Caius)

This crew rowing in a boat kindly lent by Middlesex Hospital, is the first senior eight to be raced by the Hospital at Henley or in any other open Regatta, although the Club was formed within a few years of the Regatta. Although the visible results were slight, the expedition was fully worthwhile for the crew shewed itself to be well within Thames Cup class. G. F. Birdwood's Four of 1952 made the start very successfully, and we hope that this most recent venture is also the start of a tradition. From small beginnings by profiting from past lessons, one day the reward may come. Our thanks are due to all our coaches, in particular perhaps to 'Joe' Bailey, and to the others at Bart's who made the expedition possible.

TENNIS CLUB

Singles—Walton v. Maclay. Walton 6—3, 6—3. The final of the men's singles resulted in an easy victory to Walton who was on the peak of his form. His service was consistently good and practically untouchable. Both players used the court well and ground strokes were played with accuracy.

Doubles. Walton, Burrows v. Maclay Mellows, 6—4, 6—3.

Flashes of brilliant play from Walton and consistently good support from Burrows secured a victory from Mellows and a rather dispirited Maclay. These players did not reach the form we have come to expect of them this season. Their serving was weak and Mellows did not produce his aces. Walton and Burrows were very good at the net where it was difficult to pass them.

The final of the men's singles resulted in an

CLUB NEWS

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

In the four months since its formation the Natural History Society has held five meetings, four of these being "field meetings" and the fifth a tour of the Zoo.

As with other clubs with outside activities the Society's outdoor meetings have been stalked by wet weather. In spite of this it was only necessary to cancel the visit to Hampstead Heath, the other meetings being able to make use of dry spells between the showers.

The Epping Forest meeting was conducted by Mr. Bourne who was able to show the party of five many of the commoner bird inhabitants of the type of beech cover to be found in Epping.

At Box Hill the habitats provided by chalkland grass and beech woods yielded many points of interest in the botanical and entomological lines, not the least of which was the discovery of a White Letter Hair-streak butterfly larva by Mr. Menzies.

The Bookham Common meeting had a strong botanical and entomological bias initially, but the bird watchers were rewarded later in the afternoon by the discovery of a Green Woodpecker's hole, complete with young, which provided them with opportunity to exercise their acrobatic talents in attempts to see inside the nest. It was established that several young birds were present and that the inside of the hole was rather wet, an observation which prompted speculation as to whether the birds were diabetic and suffering from polyuria.

The last meeting in June was a combined effort with the Physiological Society when a party of over twenty visited the London Zoo with Professor Cave. The weather was kinder on this occasion and, whilst it was not always possible for the party to remain intact a very pleasant and instructive day was passed. The photographers in our midst were particularly active and there should be some interesting records of our privileged examination of Bush Babies, Fruit Bats and Pottos in the Rodent House.



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DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The time of our next annual production draws near. Already plays have been read and considered—it seems likely that a thriller or perhaps a Victorian melodrama will be performed at the Cripplegate in November. At the present time negotiations are going on with the Students' Union to enable us to

buy a set of our own scenery. This we shall paint and maintain ourselves for both rehearsals and actual performances, *but*—we do need new members.

If any readers feel that they would like to help: painting scenery or making costumes they would be welcome. Please contact the secretary at the Hospital or at Charterhouse.

EXAMINATIONS RESULTS

CONJOINT BOARD**FINAL EXAMINATION****July, 1954***Pathology*

Arthur, T. I. F.	Cour-Palais, A. J.	Dunkley, A. H.	Landau, N.
Boxall, T. A.	Dormand, G. S.	Ellis, C. D'A.	Luscombe, A. H.
			Wheeler, B. R.

Medicine

Aldous, I. R.	Cour-Palais, A. J.	Landau, N.	Smith, G. W. T.
Allan, R.	Cory-Wright, O. M.	Nainby-Luxmoore, R. C.	Taylor, R. C.
Bourne, W. R. P.	Hennessy, D. B. E.	Ogden, W. S.	Vince, A. A. P.
			Zilliacus, O. J.

Surgery

Bourne, W. R. P.	Forget, P. Y. N.	Mellows, J. W.	Wyner, S. E. A.
Cour-Palais, A. J.	Landau, N.	Nainby-Luxmoore, R. C.	Zilliacus, O. J.
Fletcher, L. O. A.	Martin, R. M.	Pagan, R. T.	

Midwifery

Barnes, J. M.	Cunningham, G. A. B.	Landau, N.	Smith, G. W. T.
Bourne, W. R. P.	Dormand, G. S.	Mellows, J. W.	Wheeler, B. R.
Cochrane, J. G.	Goss, G. C. L.	Ogden, W. S.	Wyner, S. E. A.
Cour-Palais, A. J.	Hennessy, D. B. E.	Robinson, M. R.	

The following have completed the examination for the Diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Cour-Palais, A. J.	Landau, N.	Smith, G. W. T.
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CONJOINT BOARD**FIRST EXAMINATION****June, 1954***Anatomy**Physiology**Pharmacology*

Castle, W. B.	Dunkley, A. H.	Lytton, A.	Nwachukwu, P. O.
Cochrane, J. G.	Farrar, J. F.	Kirk, A. G.	Sanford, W.
	Greenwood, R. A.	Landau, N.	Wheeler, B. R.
Allan, R.	Cory-Wright, O. M.	Nainby-Luxmoore, R. C.	Wyner, S. E. A.
Bourne, W. R. P.	Forget, P. Y. N.	Ogden, W. S.	Zilliacus, O. J.

L.M.S.S.A.**FINAL EXAMINATION****May, 1954**

Pathology	Mellish-Oxley, K. G.
Medicine Young, R.

June, 1954

Midwifery *Young, R.
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** Diploma Conferred.***UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD****2nd. B.M. EXAMINATION****Trinity Term 1954**

Brookes, L. D.	Cameron, A. E.	Ford, F. D. C.	Tilleard-Cole, R. R.
			Lyon, J. B.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**FINAL M.B. EXAMINATION****Easter Term 1954***Part I*

Backhouse, I. H.	Bourne, W. R. P.	Robinson, J. O.	Bartlett, D. J.
			Ratcliffe, D.

Part II

Ainsworth, R. W.	Clarke, A.	Oliver, K. R.	Spink, F. R.
Brady, J. P.	Garrad, F. E.	Ratcliffe, D.	Tillyard, S. A.
		Scott-Brown, G.	Williams, W. D. W.



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Nevertheless, the study of nutrition, though still young, is always reporting news, not only about foodstuffs and their fate in the body, but also about the fate of the body under the impact of its food. Still, we don't know much as yet. We can't even settle the question

Sorry! there just isn't room here for the end of this amusing, yet strictly informative essay. But you can read it all—along with a stimulating half-dozen others—in "The Prosings of Podalirius", a medical series which appeared originally in The Times. Like to have a copy? Then send us a post-card (address below).

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BOOK REVIEWS

VARICOSE VEINS by R. Rowden Foote.
Butterworth. 200 Illus. Price 55s.

This book is written by a practitioner who has specialised in the treatment of varicose veins for many years. It is a fairly comprehensive review of the subject and although it contains no original research the author makes free and generous reference to the work of others. Indeed one wonders whether such an extensive bibliography is really necessary; for presumably the book is designed for general practitioners who might be content with a clear and authoritative account based on personal experience, provided that the opinions expressed were supported by adequate personal statistics. However the author does not provide us with his own results.

While one agrees with the author that many investigations recently popularised are of research rather than practical interest, nevertheless in patients presenting diagnostic problems phlebography and venous pressure studies may be of real value. By such means it can usually be shown whether "varicose" ulceration is due to primary varicose veins or else is associated with varices secondary to deep venous thrombosis or valvular incompetence.

The author refers to "shelter foot" as a form of chronic postural oedema whereas in the light of Simpson's figures showing an increased incidence of pulmonary embolism during the London blitz it seems likely that deep venous thrombosis was often responsible for the swelling.

The section on anti-coagulant therapy contains a description of the continuous administration of heparin but experience has shown that intermittent injections are quite adequate.

Apart from such minor criticisms the text is reliable, and the illustrations are good. One feels however that the book contains too much detail for the practitioner or student yet lacks a sufficiently scientific basis to appeal to surgeons interested in the subject. D. G. ROBERTSON

FRAZER'S MANUAL OF EMBRYOLOGY by J. S. Baxter. 3rd. Edition. Bailliere Tindall & Cox. pp. 488. Price 42s.

Professor Baxter is to be congratulated upon the admirable restraint with which he has accomplished a most difficult task. Frazer's Manual of Embryology is unique, both in its content and in the unusual and personal mode of presentation. The great majority of the contained facts are the result of some 25 years devoted to the observation and reconstruction of human embryos, and thus the work stands in striking contrast to more recent textbooks of embryology which are often little more than compilations of the latest original papers.

Part I, which presents an account of the early phases of development, has been almost entirely rewritten, since over the last 20 years knowledge in this field has increased greatly due, for the most part, to the late Professor G. L. Streeter and his colleagues of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The essentials of this work are admirably summarised in the present edition. It would perhaps have been better to have reproduced the actual photographs of the early human ova shown diagrammatically in figures 12 and 13; the cross hatching on the tracings is such that the distinction between trophoblast and endometrium is obscured.

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There has been no comparable increase in the knowledge of the later development of the various organs and so Part II has been left almost unaltered. Many of Frazer's descriptions of organogenesis remain unsurpassed and are still a source of inspiration to research workers and teachers. The regional mode of presentation renders this work perhaps a trifle more difficult to follow than those treatises which adopt the conventional method of systematic description. Once grasped, however, this regional approach provides an invaluable background to interpretation of the complexities of adult topographical anatomy.

H. BUTLER

MEDICINE FOR NURSES by W. Gordon Sears.
Sixth Edition. Published by Edward Arnold Ltd., pp. 520. Price 16s.

The 6th Edition of this popular book needs little introduction to the majority of nurses and tutors. It is a valuable comprehensive text-book both for the student who is studying for the Final State Examination and for the trained nurse for reference and revision.

The general layout and style of the book has been preserved in the new edition, with some re-writing and expansion of certain sections, bringing the book up to date. The sections on congenital heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, nephritis, poliomyelitis and diabetes have been revised, giving more detail and modern treatments. Chapter XV deals with the administration, dosage and use of the most important drugs.

The book is clearly written giving sufficient information so as to interest the student nurse without confusing her with irrelevant material. The more common ailments have been fully discussed and rare conditions briefly mentioned. "Medicine for Nurses" can be well recommended.

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TEACHING OF CLINICAL MEDICINE by R. D. Lawrence. H. K. LEWIS & Co. pp. 64. Price 7s. 6d.

Study of this small book makes it obvious that the author has devoted much thought to the problems of medical education. Since he received his own medical training in the somewhat didactic atmosphere of a Scottish university and has been on the staff of a London teaching hospital for many years he approaches the subject with a broad experience.

The early part of the book is concerned with philosophical thoughts on learning in general. When the subject of learning in relation to medicine is considered the author emphasises the difficulties for both instructor and student; for medicine will always be to many as much an art as a science. Nevertheless as author points out it is well for the subject to be taught in an orderly way and conclusions reached on the basis of logical thinking. "Diagnosis by intuition" as demonstrated by those fortunate clinicians with a "clinical sense" will always be somewhat frustrating as far as the student is concerned however impressive the performance.

The authors views on teaching in medicine are of interest and one would agree that it might be profitable to instruct young teachers in teaching methods. Those who are naturally talented would be improved and the inept might at least be rendered adequate.

Dr. Lawrence's suggested improvements in the medical curriculum endorse the conclusions of the Abernethian Society's discussion on the subject last year. He is in favour of making study of the 1st M.B. subjects a University task thus freeing the schools for the proper function of providing a general education. He feels that much of the topographical anatomy at present taught is useless. Lastly he believes that the basis of the best medical education is the bedside contact between patient and student and this should be provided as early as possible in the medical course.

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Junior Registrar—Dr. Terrence Young from January 9, 1954 (or earlier) (vice Daniel).

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Resident Assistant Gynaecologist and Obstetrician—Mr. E. A. J. Alment from August 8, 1954 (vice Durham).

Medical Professorial Unit

First Assistant—Dr. D. V. Bates from January 7, 1954 (vice Balme).

Junior Registrar—Dr. G. H. Apthorp from July 14, 1954 (vice Dormer).

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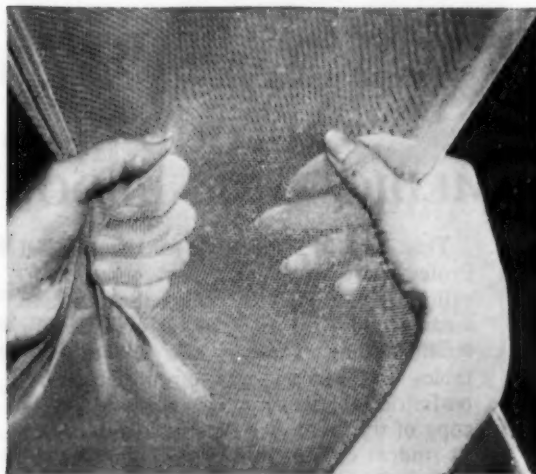
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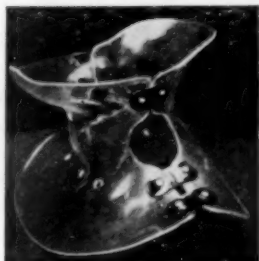
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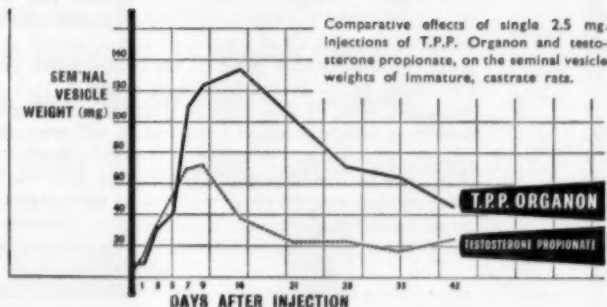
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